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BRITISH DEFENSE OF BLOCKADE

Outline Of New Policy Sent To State Department

Texts Of Notes Made Public—Policy Of Isolation Of Germany
From All Maritime Trade Defended By The London
And Paris Governments—Blockade Proclaimed
Without The Regular Confiscation Feature—Essence
Of The Notes

Washington, March 18.—"The British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser 'cordon' all passage to and from Germany by sea."

In this statement, contained in Great Britain's defense of her determination to cut off Germany from all trade, the British government for the first time officially admits that the new policy is in effect a blockade, though for legal reasons she has carefully avoided so designating it heretofore. Because it is a blockade without the regular confiscation feature, Great Britain and her ally, France, have asked the United States to accept it without complaint. So far as neutrals are concerned, the Anglo-French operations, it is contended, will be less burdensome than a regular blockade.

The statements of the allied governments in defense of their policy of isolation of Germany form part of voluminous diplomatic correspondence made public at the state department here. This consists of six notes exchanged between the government of the United States and the governments of Germany, France and Great Britain.

The net result of the correspondence is to leave the United States government exactly where it was at the start, without any prospect of securing relief from the pressure to which its interests are subjected by the ruthless policies of the belligerents. It is admitted that absolutely nothing has been gained beyond establishing a clear record for the United States in defense of recognized principles of international law and humanity and affording a basis for principles' claims for damages for the future.

Several Points Raised.

There are already indications that such rejoinder as the United States will make to the notes of France and Great Britain justifying their action will deal more with particular phases of the procedure than with its general principle. Though still declaring the allies' policy to be wholly extralegal and unprecedented, many officials conceded there is much to be said for the defense made of their program in the notes received.

That the United States has already conceded a part of the allies' argument was noted here when the text of the American note of inquiry became public. The concluding paragraph of this note admits the possibility that "the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility."

This is precisely one of the points put forward by the allies in justification of their extraordinary program. It is asserted also by both France and Great Britain that they stopped short of imposing a blockade in the accepted legal sense of the term out of consideration for neutrals and a desire to minimize the inconvenience to which neutral interests will be subjected. It is their claim that by not confiscating either vessels or cargoes, which may be determined in the enforcement of the new policy, the effects upon neutrals will be much less irksome and injurious than would be those of a full blockade. The United States is invited by both governments to compare the act of consideration for neutrals with what is termed the barbarous policy of destruction of life and property by German submarines.

The difference between the Anglo-French program as set forth in their

notes and the regularly accepted blockade is that they apparently intend to operate on a larger radius than is usual and that they are to omit confiscation.

Both France and Great Britain likewise display a tendency to find a large measure of justification for their policy in the alleged iniquitous character of the German operations. Great Britain particularly, in replying to the American joint proposals to herself and Germany, indulging in a general indictment of the German conduct of the war on six or eight counts, maintaining at the same time that the British have adhered scrupulously to the rules of warfare. These latter, as they are regarded here, will not be taken into consideration by the administration.

FOREIGNERS FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES

State Department Disturbed Over
Situation at Progreso, Mexico.

Washington, March 18.—Advises received at the state department declaring that Americans and other foreigners in Progreso, Mexico, fearing for their lives, have appealed for asylum on the United States cruiser Des Moines, is a matter of grave concern to the administration. A complete state of demoralization exists at Progreso as the result of the defeat at that point of insurgents opposed to the rule of General Carranza. Beyond the mere statement that conditions at Progreso are chaotic and menacing to foreigners, the state department has not been supplied with details concerning the fighting at Progreso. Representations have been made to Carranza concerning developments at Progreso and he has given assurances that full protection to foreign life and property will be given.

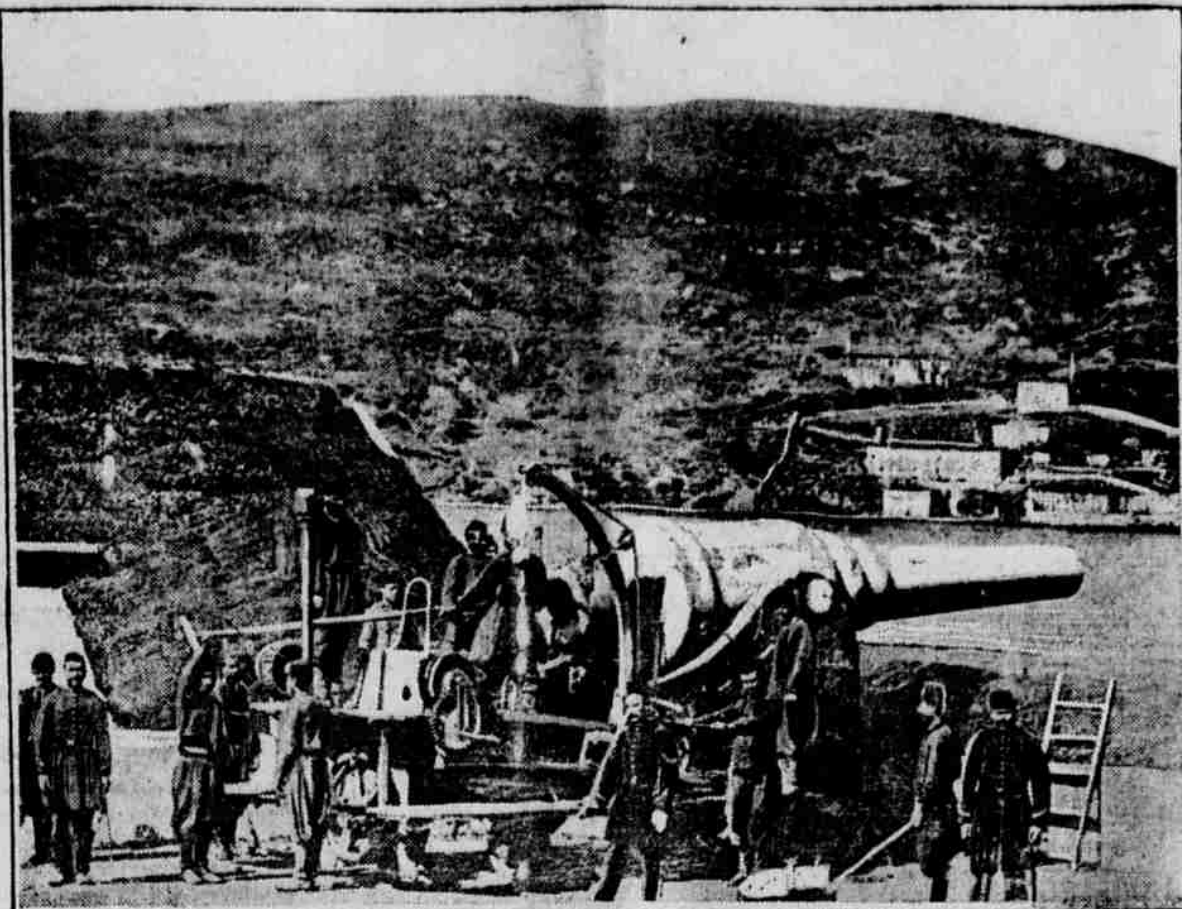
Reassuring information was received from Carranza headquarters that transportation will be provided for Americans and other foreigners desiring to leave Mexico City and that Red Cross supplies for the Mexican capital will be forwarded without delay. These assurances relieve state department officials who have been concerned in the tie-up of traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. The expenses of all Americans desiring to leave Mexico City will be borne by the United States government where individuals are without means.

The department awaits with keen interest complete reports on the clash at Progreso between insurgents and Carranzistas, which appears to have given foreigners there so much apprehension. All nationals who desire to leave Yucatan will be given asylum on either the cruiser Des Moines or the collier Brutus, which is now on its way to Progreso under instructions issued by Admiral Caperton, commander of the squadron stationed in Mexican waters.

War Service For Women.

London, March 18.—Under the caption "War Service For Women" the board of trade has issued a circular calling public attention to the shortage of men and women workers in important occupations. This is followed by an appeal to all women so prepared to take paid employment of any kind.

VIEW OF BATTERY AND FORT AT NARROW PART OF DARDANELLES; GERMANS CLAIM IT WILL TAKE A YEAR TO FORCE PASSAGE



FORTS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE DARDANELLES

This picture shows a close view of a battery on one side of the Dardanelles and a view of a fort on the opposite side. It gives an idea of the width of the strait at its narrowest point and of the character of the country. As this picture was taken before the war began it is probable that in many cases the old style guns

have been removed and replaced by others of German make. Reports that have reached America in a round about way from Constantinople state that the Dardanelles forts and batteries have damaged eight of the allied warships and have killed or wounded over 1,000 men. Reports from London mention only minor

damage to the ships and indicate that only a few men have been hurt. The German viewpoint is that it will take many months, probably over a year, to force the Dardanelles. It is claimed that the allied fleet has been operating since last November and has progressed only a short way into the strait past merely the old entrance forts.

MINISTER THE PRINCIPAL IN A DUAL TRAGEDY

Miami, Fla., March 18.—William Alfred Tucker, rector of St. Agnes' Episcopal church, who was bound over to federal court on charge of sending immoral literature through the mails, shot and killed Harriet Delaney, a member of the church, to whom the letters were written, and committed suicide. The tragedy occurred in the girl's room. The bodies were partly undressed. Tucker was thirty years old and unmarried. When arrested

on the charge of sending immoral matter through the mails the rector waived examination and members of his church signed his bond. Some hours after the trial Tucker went to Miss Delaney's room and the tragedy followed. Tucker came here six months ago from the Bahamas Islands. Miss Delaney came from the Bahamas last week, and it is claimed Tucker furnished money for her transportation. Tucker's relations with the girl began in the Bahamas.

BARNEY OLDFIELD'S FEAT WINS REMARKABLE CONTEST

Los Angeles, Cal., March 18.—Barney Oldfield won the first Venice annual grand prix over the parkway in the Beach City. It was the most remarkable speed contest ever seen in California, with any one of the daring pilots in line to win until the last. Oldfield's time for the 301 miles was 4 hours, 24 minutes and 42.25 seconds, an average of 68 1/4 miles an hour. Billy Carlson, Maxwell teammate of Oldfield, drove his car into second place; G. E. Ruckstell, in a Mercer, was third, and John Marquis, in a Bugatti, fourth. For the second time in a few months Oldfield established a nonstop record, equalling his

performance with the Maxwell in the Corona race Thanksgiving day, when he drove the 300 miles without a single stop.

Cancer Victim Dead.

Findlay, O., March 18.—Louis Weber, sixty-five, a cobbler, died of cancer of the throat. He had not partaken of solid food since last November, but worked every day until three weeks ago. For the last three weeks he had been propped up in his bed.

Men or women who sacrifice themselves for others may have a fight for it, but they cannot be unhappy.

DRYS WIN BY THREE

Woodsheld, O., March 18.—Moltensburg voted dry under the Beal law by a majority of three. Out of a total of 28 votes polled 15 were dry and 12 wet. A closely contested fight was waged and it is thought that if three voters had not been ill the result would have been a tie.

FLATBOAT FOUNDERS

Cincinnati, March 18.—Frank Holman was drowned by the foundering of a flatboat in midstream of the Ohio river here, and Frank Smith, who was on the boat with Holman, was only saved from drowning by the crew of a coal barge, who hauled him out of the water.

MARYSVILLE POSTMASTER

Marysville, O., March 18.—Homer Southard received a telegram from Senator Pomerene saying that he had recommended him for postmaster of Marysville to succeed Edward Mullen.

FIRST ILLNESS WAS FATAL

Napoleon, O., March 18.—Mrs. Catherine Kretz, eighty, resident of Napoleon for sixty years, died from her first illness serious enough to require a physician's attention. She had pneumonia for a week. Seven children survive.

SUGGESTS ARBITRATION

Washington, March 18.—President Wilson considered the special report of the government investigators in the eastern Ohio mine strike, and will send out letters urging that the operators and miners arbitrate the trouble.

BRANDS CHILD WITH COIN

Cleveland, March 18.—Because his eighteen-months-old baby boy ran away from home and for fear that he might not be identified if he should run away again, William Richard, twenty-seven, branded the child with a red-hot 50 cent piece, he said in police court. Doctors say the boy will bear the brand on his right hip all his life. Richard was sentenced to three months in the workhouse.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSAILED

To Get Jobs For Hungry
Office Seekers

Senate Passes Important Admin-
istration Measure.

BEITLER BILL ALSO PASSED

Abolishes Positions of District Assessors and Makes the County Auditor the Chief County Taxing Official. Action to Be Instituted by Warnes Law Assessors to Knock Out Emergency Clause.

Columbus, March 18.—The Beitler bill abolishing the positions of district assessors and making the county auditor the chief county taxing official, and the Moore civil service bill were put through the senate with the emergency clause attached to the former. Five Democrats voted with the Republicans.

The civil service bill yet has to run the gamut of the house. The Beitler bill has passed the lower branch. It serves to provide new tax machinery for this year and paves the way for the Parrett-Whittemore bill, effective next year.

A proceeding will be brought in the supreme court by Warnes law district assessors to knock out the emergency clause. As passed by the senate, the appointive ward and township assessors now serving will make assessments in 1915. This was made as an amendment by the senate and will have to receive concurrence in the house before it is ready for the governor's signature to make it law.

The long looked for McDermott liquor license decentralizer made its debut from the committee, bearing recommendations for passage, with an amendment giving the state license commissioner power to revoke a saloon license after a first conviction. The present law automatically revokes a license on second conviction of the licensee. The bill knocks out the state license board and provides for the issue of licenses by county boards appointed by county clerks, meeting in districts.

The senate defeated the house bill making it a misdemeanor to display red or black flags on public buildings or in parades.

Civil Service Bill Passed.

Besides abolishing all noncompetitive merit examinations, and declaring positions now held by persons who have taken such examinations vacant, the Moore civil service bill in-

creases the list of exemptions greatly. An amendment by Senator Myers exempts superintendents of all state institutions and student employees of colleges and universities. They may be ousted at any time, leaving the positions open for appointment of those whom the appointing powers may choose. By abolishing noncompetitive examinations and declaring positions now held under such examinations vacant, employees holding such positions will have to compete with outsiders who may want the jobs.

Ten Republicans, led by Lyle Tate Cromley of Knox, beat the state oil inspection bill, an administration measure, in the house, while State Oil Inspector Carr looked on from the gallery. Four hours later eight of the ten came back to the reservation, the bill, which had been lost by 56 to 50, was reconsidered and passed, 65 to 41. The Smith-Mallow bill, abolishing the state agricultural commission and substituting an unsalaried state board of agriculture of nine members, passed the house by a vote of 81 to 24. Nine Democrats supported the bill, but the Republicans could not be lined up for the emergency clause, which was beaten, 49 to 59.

Chairman Frank H. Reighard of the Ohio house finance committee rose to a question of personal privilege and announced his intention of offering a resolution for a house investigation of reports of attempts of lobbyists to influence members improperly. He will ask that the probe be made by a committee of three, Speaker Conover and the house leaders are for the resolution.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

(By Press Reporter.)

The Mt. Vernon W. C. T. U. held its regular meeting at the home of Mr. Silas Parr, North Gay street, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with a good attendance. The president, Mrs. G. A. Miller, called the meeting to order. The song, "The White Ribbon Rally Song," was sung by the union. Scripture reading by Mrs. Miller. Prayer was offered by Mrs. C. S. Sapp. The call for superintendents' reports was answered with good reports.

Mrs. Charles Ayers favored all with a beautiful selection on the Victrola. The subject for the afternoon was "Mothers' Meetings," under the direction of Mrs. J. R. Hadley.

We were well favored in having with us Mrs. Richards, state president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. She gave us a most interesting address, "The W. C. T. U. a Telling Force in the Temperance Cause."

"Mother love the strongest human love." "The W. C. T. U. is organized mother love." "God couldn't be everywhere, so He made mothers."

She also told of her visit to and talk with the inmates of the penitentiary when 2400 bouquets were carried to them by the W. C. T. U. members. She told them she would like to see them let out of confinement and put in their places every man who voted to license the liquor traffic.

At the close of the address a social hour was enjoyed and ice cream and cake were served.



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